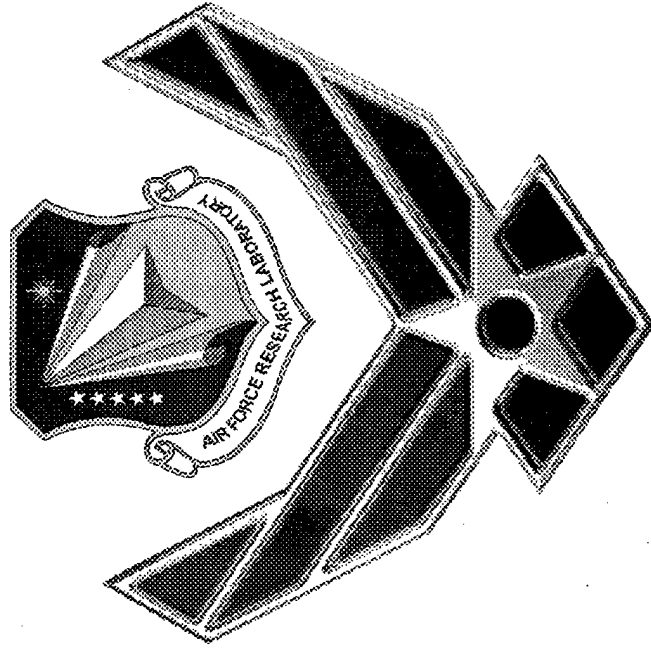


REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				<i>Form Approved</i> OMB No. 0704-0188	
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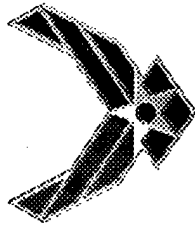
New Ionic Liquids

ACS Ionic Liquids Symposium September 9, 2003

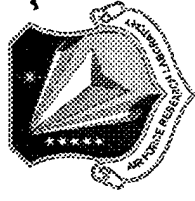


**Greg Drake, Tommy Hawkins, Kerri Tollison*,
Leslie Hall, Ashwani Vij, Sarah Sabowski*
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New Ionic Liquids

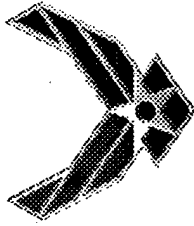


What are Ionic Liquids?

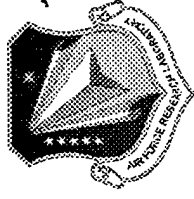
A class of salts consisting of cation/anion pair that has a very low melting point.

- (1) An ionic compound that melts below 100 °C (b.p. of H₂O). J. Wilkes, P. Wasserscheid, K. Seddon.
- (2) An ionic compound that has a melting point at or below ambient temperatures. These are often called RTILs (Room Temperature Ionic Liquids) T. Welton, R. Rogers.

But many of the salts fit both definitions and 2 is really a more specific class of (1), and all are low melting salts.



New Ionic Liquids

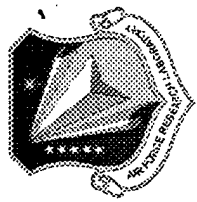


Important factors affecting the physical properties of ionic liquids

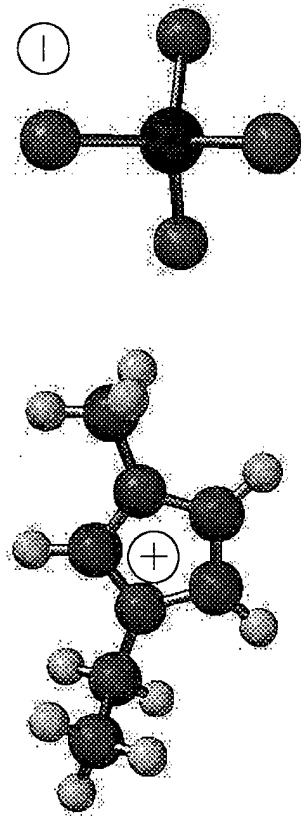
1. Asymmetry of cation as well as anion
2. Packing efficiency
3. Charge delocalization in cationic/anionic species
4. “Sheer size” differentials



New Ionic Liquids

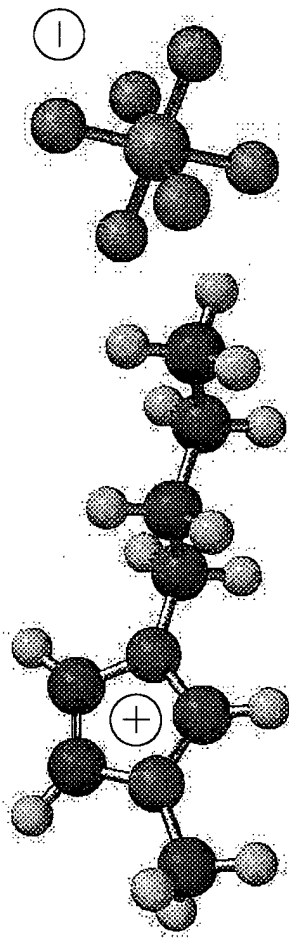


Ionic liquids research was really opened up by the pioneering work of King, Wilkes, and Hussey under USAF research looking for new battery electrolytes.¹ Dealt heavily with aluminum halide anions early on.



1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrachloroaluminate

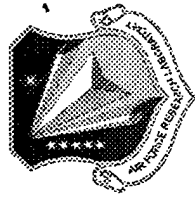
Later, water stable ionic liquids were synthesized by Wilkes and coworkers which opened up the currently rapidly expanding field that we see today².



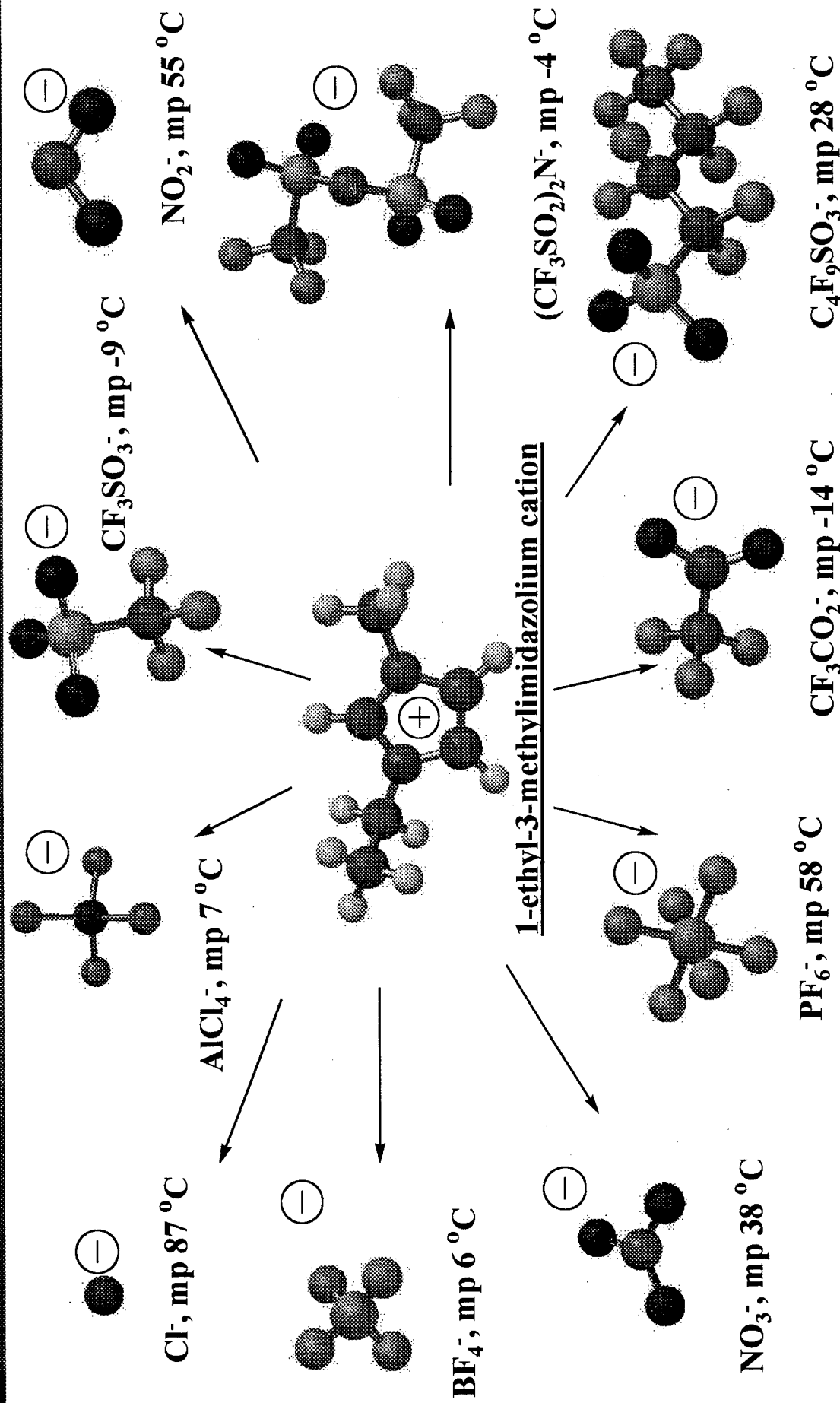
1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate

¹Fannin, A.; Floreani, D.; King, L.; Landers, J.; Piersma, B.; Stech, D.; Vaughn, R.; Wilkes, J.S. *J. Phys. Chem.* 1984, 88, 2614. ²Wilkes, J.; Zaworotko, M.J. *Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* 1992, 965.

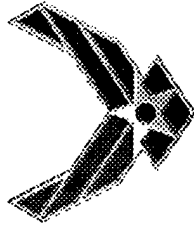
CSL



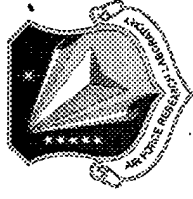
New Ionic Liquids



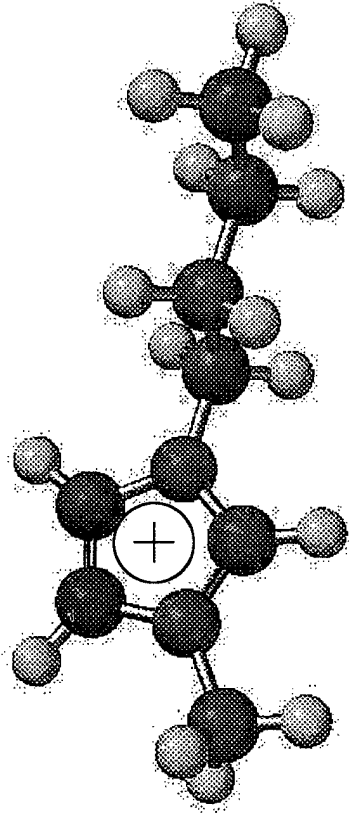
Wasserscheid, P.; Keim, W. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 2000, 39, 3772. Wasserscheid, P., Welton, T. (eds.) *Ionic Liquids in Synthesis* Wiley-VCH, FRG, 2003. Seddon, K.R.; Holbrey, J.D. *Clean Products and Processes* 1999, 1, 223. Rogers, R.; Seddon, K. (eds.) *Ionic Liquids* A.C.S. Symp. Ser. 818 2002 A.C.S. Publ. Co.



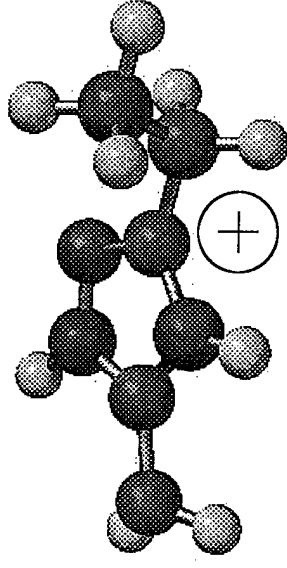
New Ionic Liquids



Most ionic liquids are based upon imidazolium rings and “heavy” or “dead” anions. We felt that we could use the shape of the cation and the poor fit idea to make much more energetic salts in a simple manner.

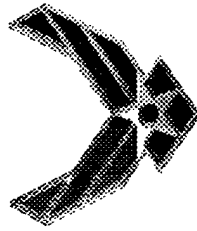


1-n-butyl-3-methyl imidazolium
cation

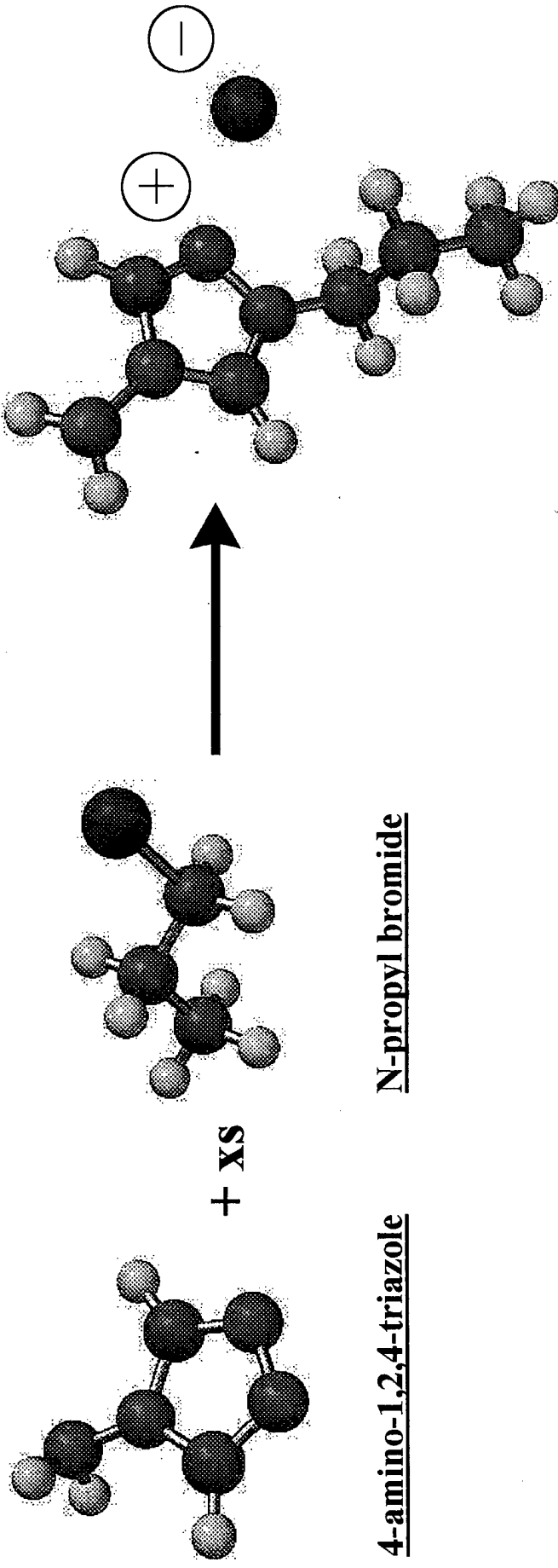


1-ethyl-4-amino-1,2,4-
triazolium cation

These new ionic liquids have similar shapes and physical properties,
BUT higher ΔH_f , higher densities, and better oxygen balances.



New Ionic Liquids

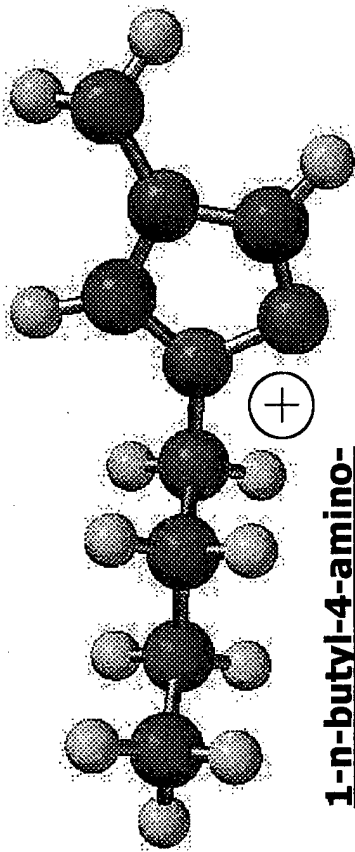


Synthesis is from commercial materials
High yield simple isolation has been known
in literature for quite sometime.

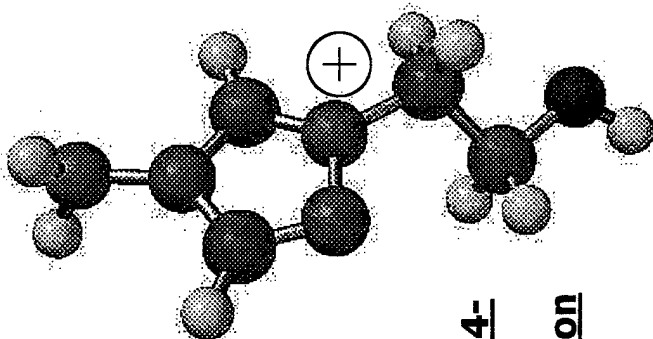
Scriven; Keay; Goe; Astleford J. Org. Chem. **1989**, *54*, 731.



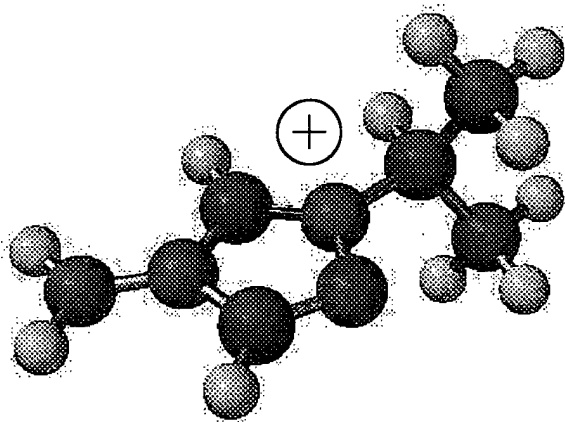
New Ionic Liquids



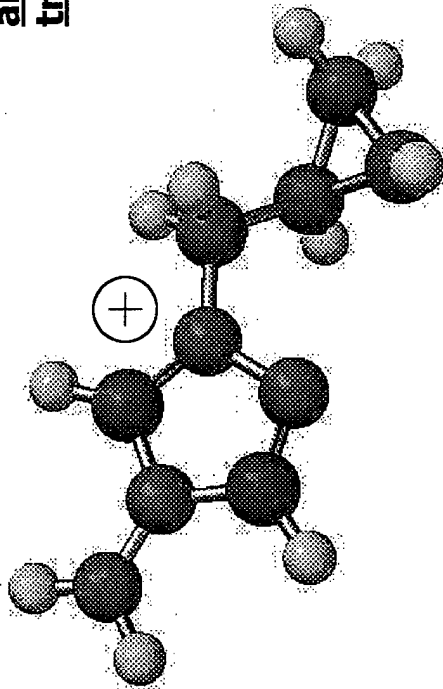
1-n-butyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium cation



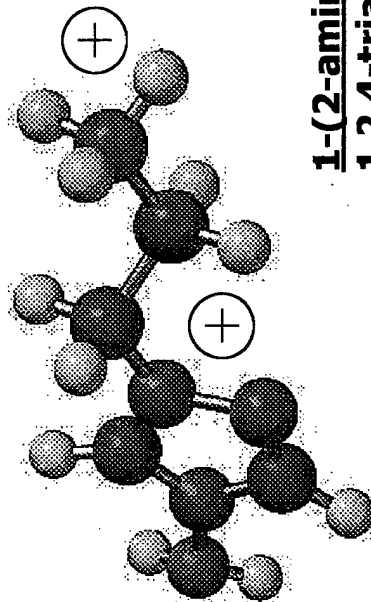
1-(2-ethanol)-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium cation



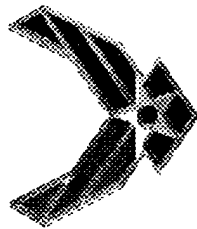
1-isopropyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium cation



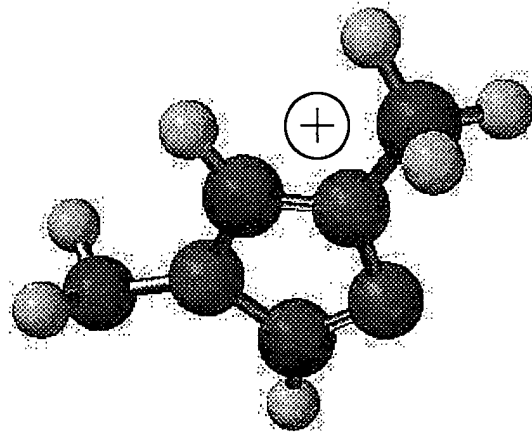
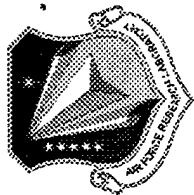
1-methylcyclopropyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium cation



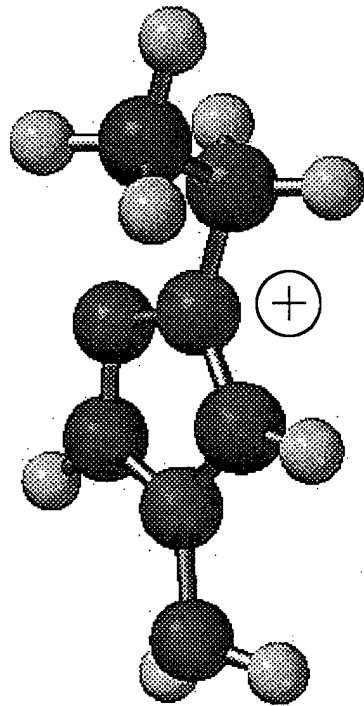
1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium dication



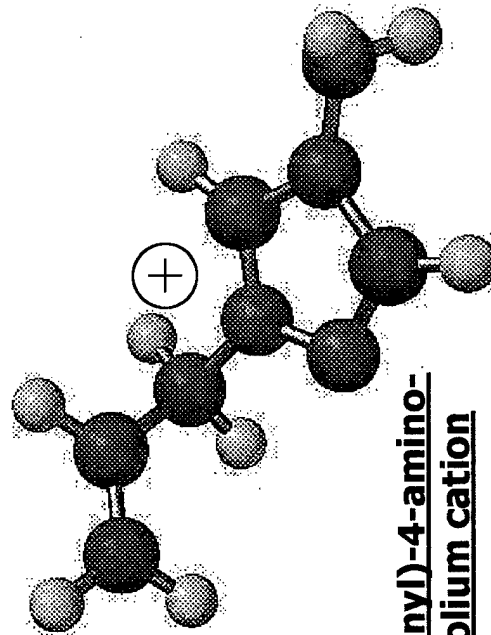
New Ionic Liquids



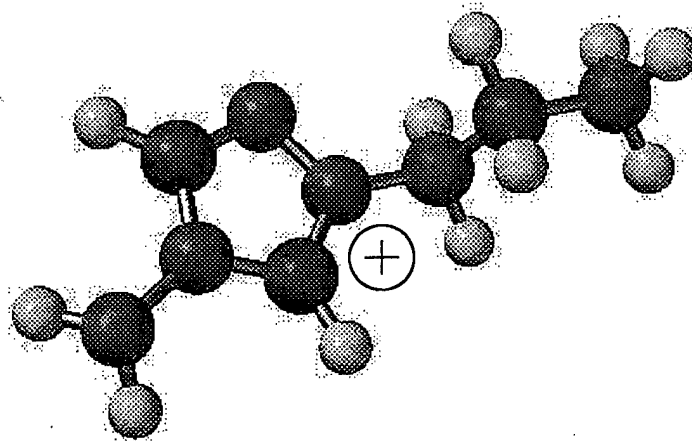
1-methyl-4-amino-
1,2,4-triazolium cation



1-ethyl-4-amino-
1,2,4-triazolium cation



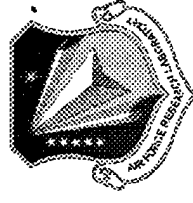
1-(2-propenyl)-4-amino-
1,2,4-triazolium cation



1-n-propyl-4-amino-
1,2,4-triazolium cation



New Ionic Liquids



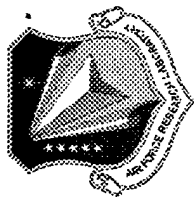
Physical properties of 1-n-alkyl substituted-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromides.

- increasing melting points with increasing molecular weights,
- decomposition onsets that are relatively low
- densities decrease with increasing alkyl chain length.

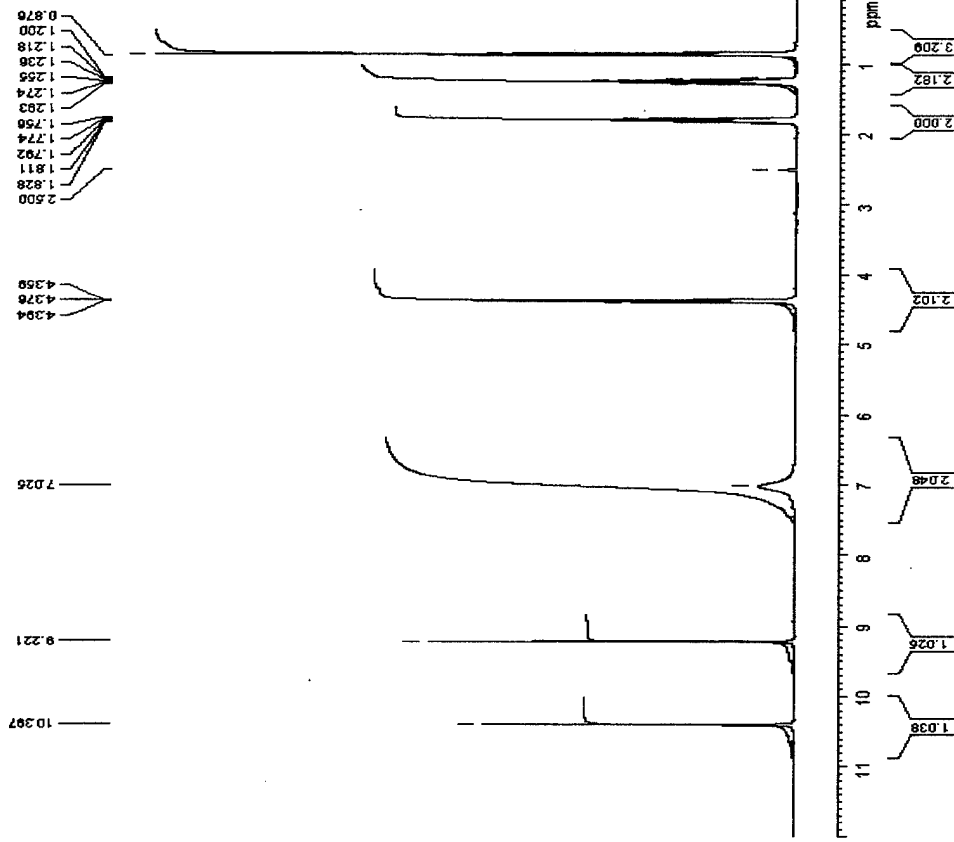
Substituted 4AT salts	m.p. (°C)	dec. onset (°C)	density (g/cm ³)
1-ethyl	63°	110	1.69
1-n-propyl	60°	120	1.56
1-isopropyl	90°	110	1.60
1-butyl	48°	130	1.46
1-n-pentyl	54°	130	1.37
1-n-hexyl	76°	120	1.34
1-n-heptyl	94°	120	1.30
1-n-octyl	80°	135	1.27
1-n-nonyl	81°	140	1.26
1-n-decyl	90°	135	1.23



New Ionic Liquids

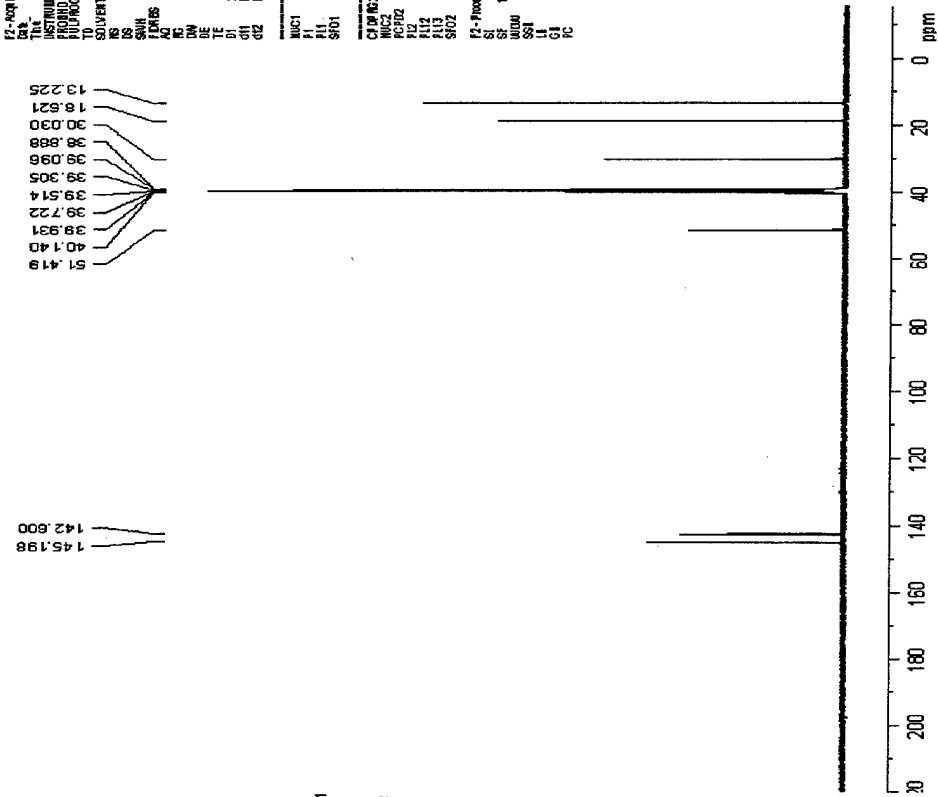


proton of 1-n-butyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide solid in d₆-DMSO



Current Data Parameters
NAME 4-n-butyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide solid in d₆-DMSO
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20030725
Time 10.46
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 6mm BBO BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 32
DS 2
SWH 8781.96 Hz
FIDRES 0.170314 Hz
AQ 3.986443 sec
RG 32.0
DW 60.00 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 300.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 720 usec
PL1 -0.00 dB
SFO1 400.126410 MHz
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 400.1300000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

carbon of 1-n-butyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide solid in d₆-DMSO

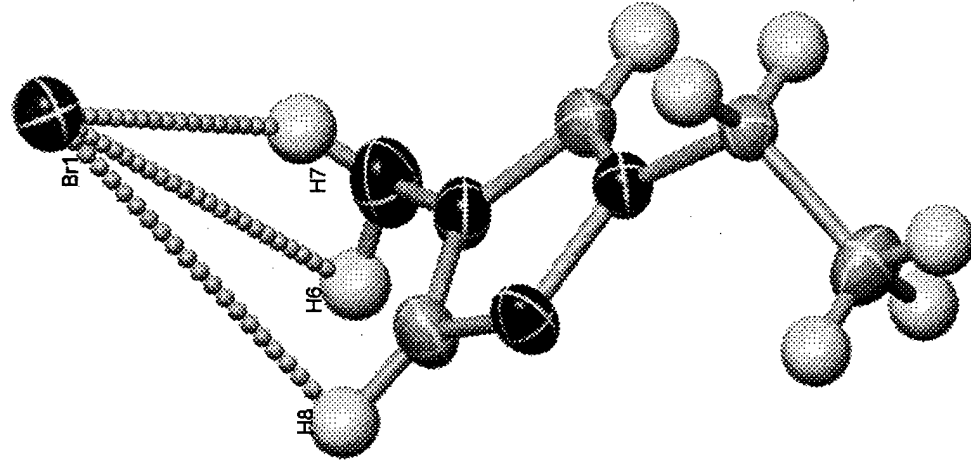
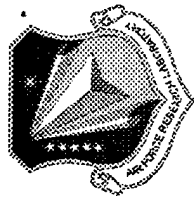


Current Data Parameters
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EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20030725
Time 11.14
INSTRUM spect
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PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT DMSO
NS 32
DS 2
SWH 25152.63 Hz
FIDRES 0.250000 Hz
AQ 3.986443 sec
RG 32.0
DW 19.500 usec
DE 5.00 usec
TE 300.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 120.00 usec
PL1 -0.00 dB
SFO1 100.625500 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
NUC2 13C
P2 120.00 usec
PL2 -0.00 dB
SFO2 100.625500 MHz
F2 - Processing parameters
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SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

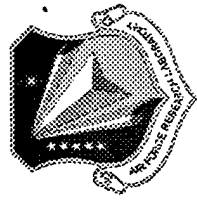
¹H(left) and ¹³C nmr spectra of 1-butyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide.



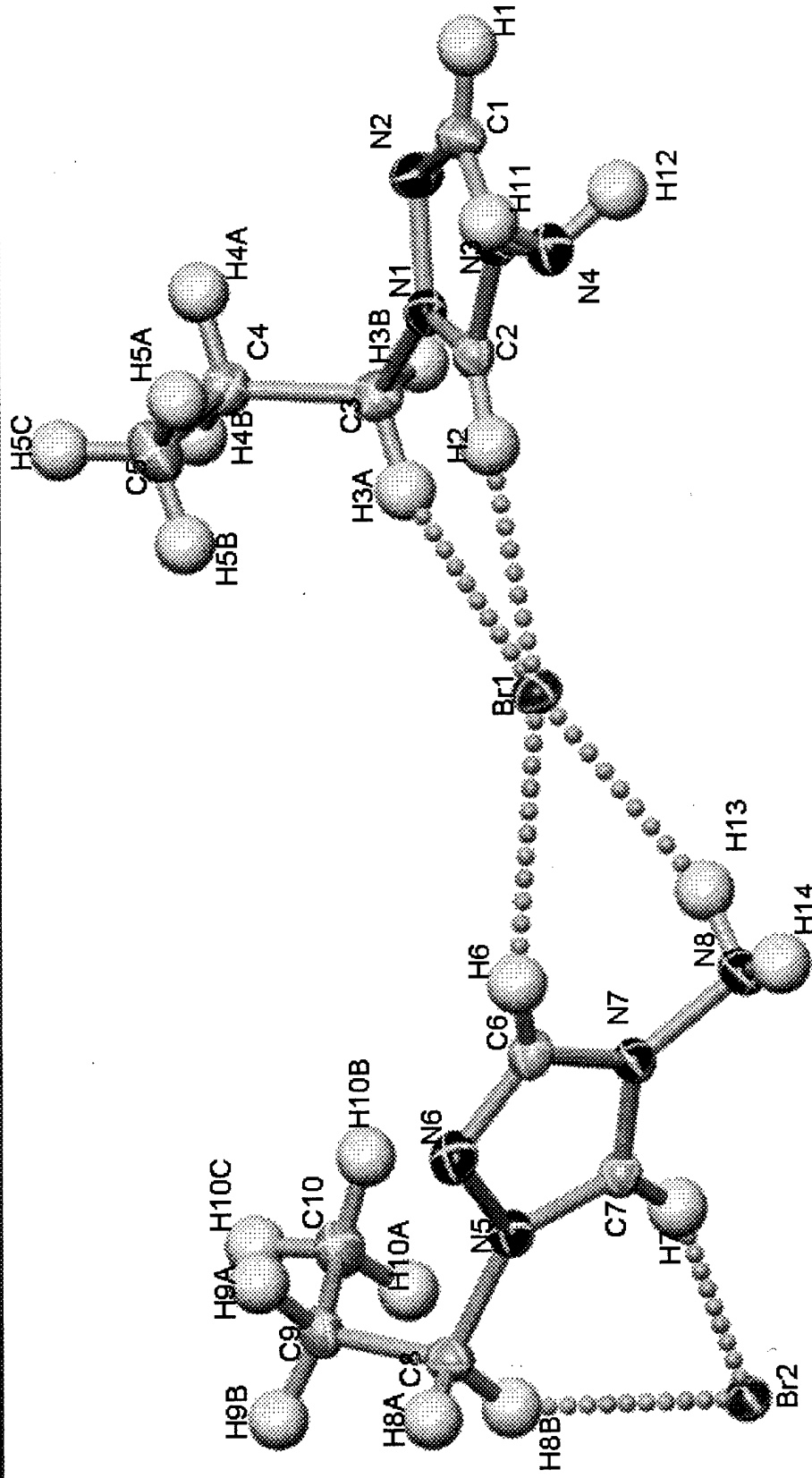
New Ionic Liquids



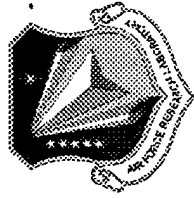
Single x-ray diffraction study of 1-ethyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide.



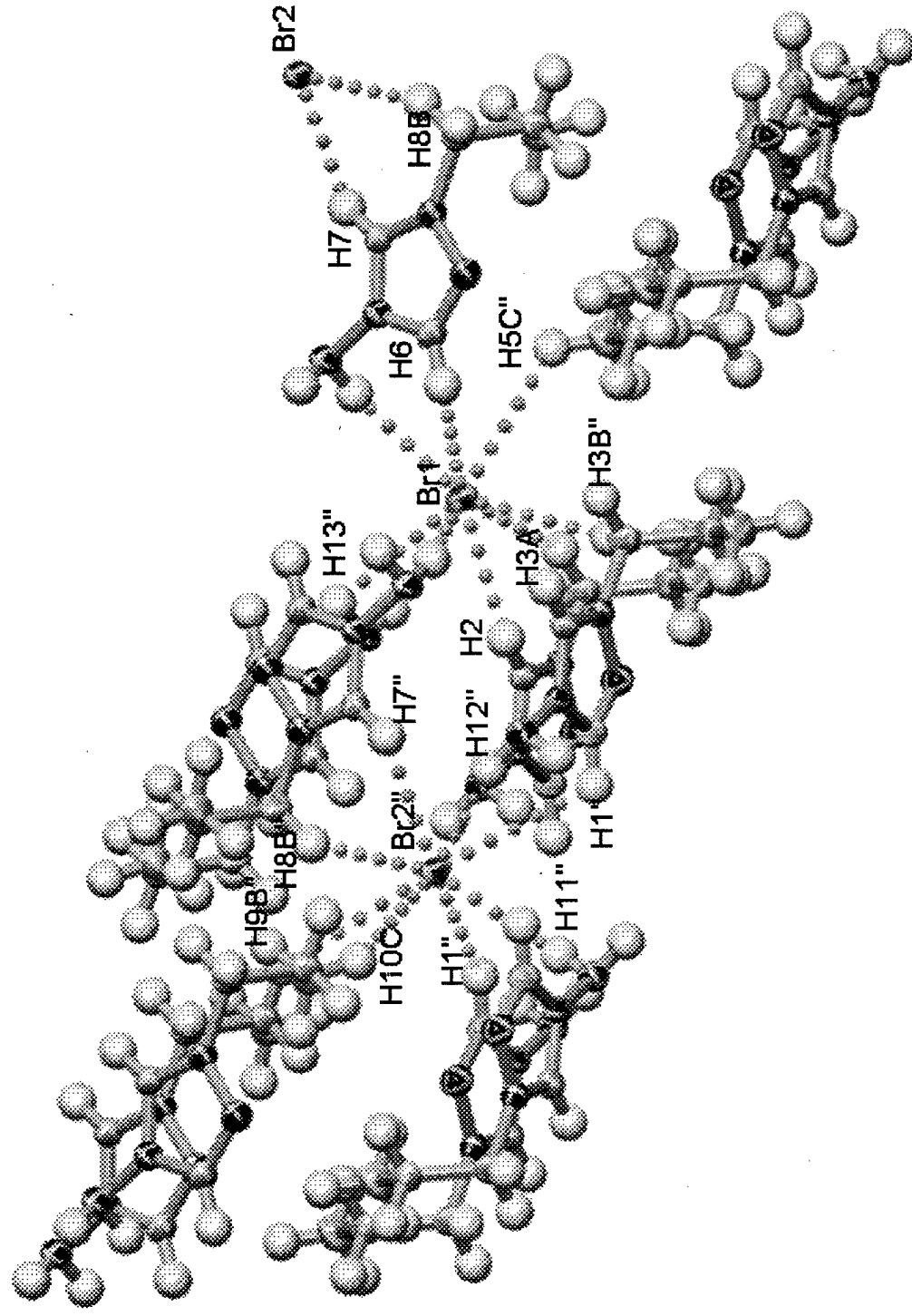
New Ionic Liquids



Single crystal x-ray diffraction study of 1-n-propyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide showing significant hydrogen bond contacts.



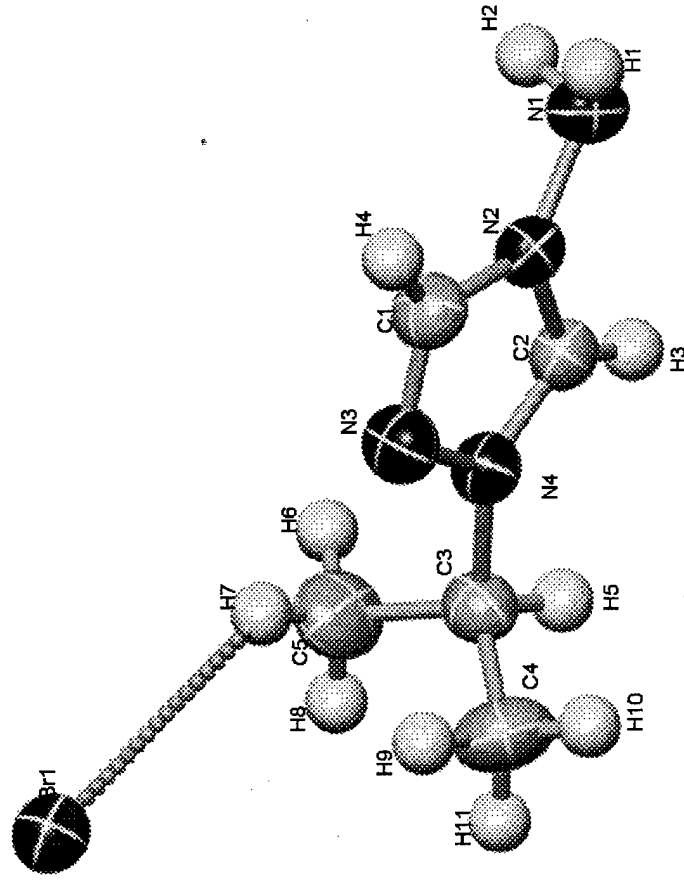
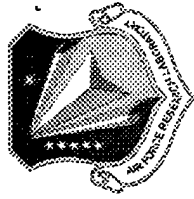
New Ionic Liquids



Extensive hydrogen bonding in 1-n-propyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide



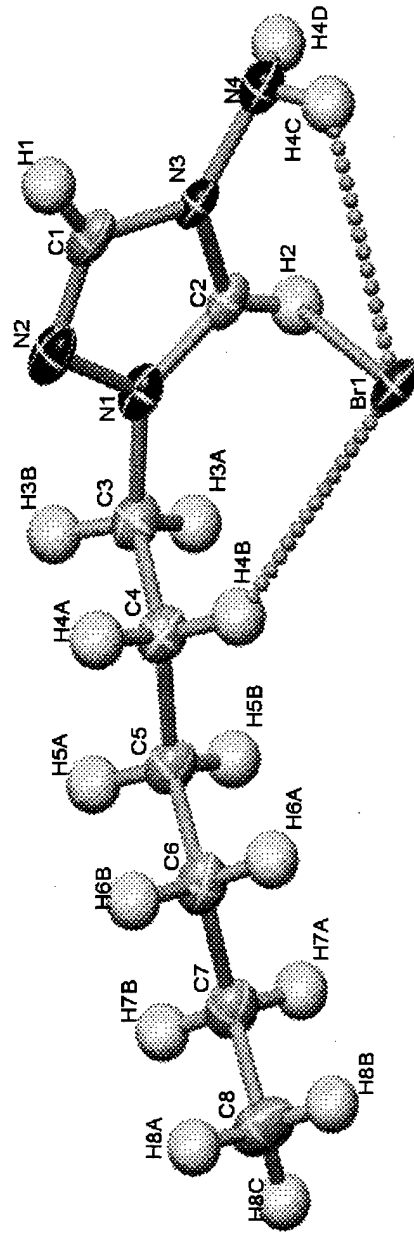
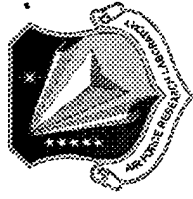
New Ionic Liquids



Single crystal x-ray diffraction structure of 1-isopropyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide.



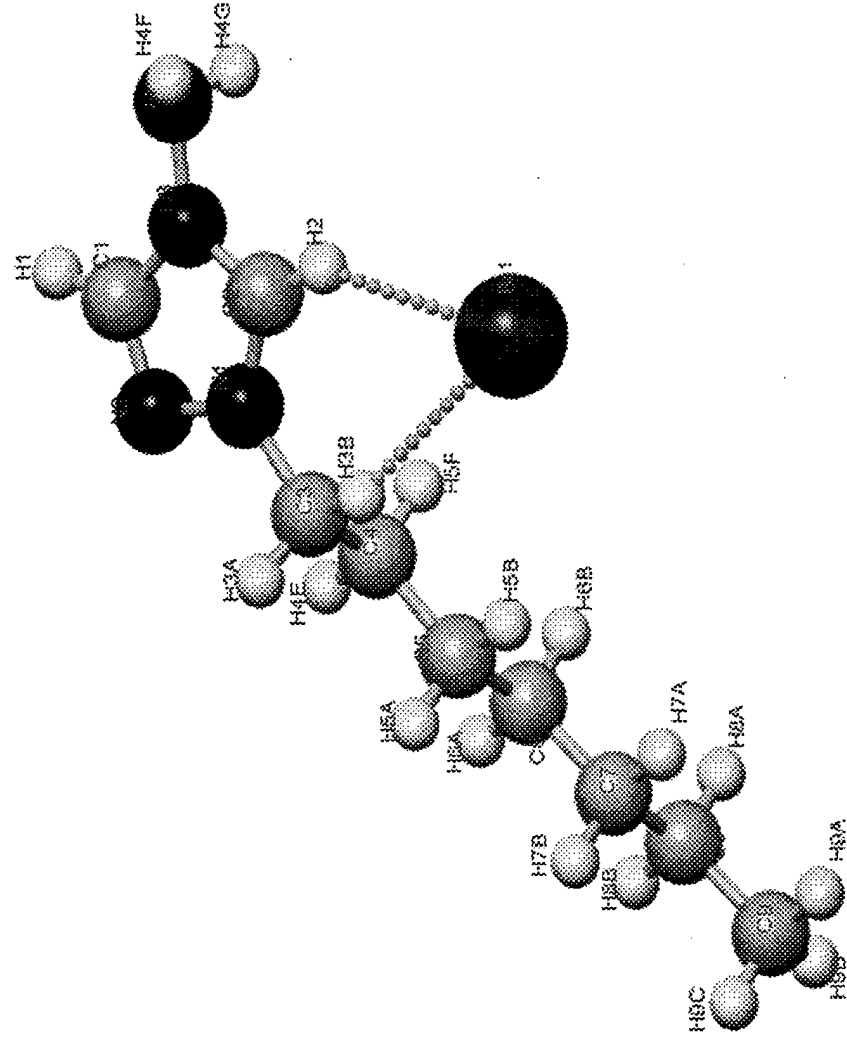
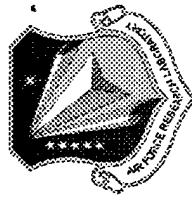
New Ionic Liquids



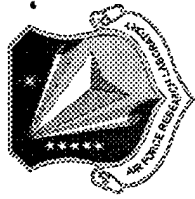
Single crystal x-ray diffraction study of 1-hexyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide.



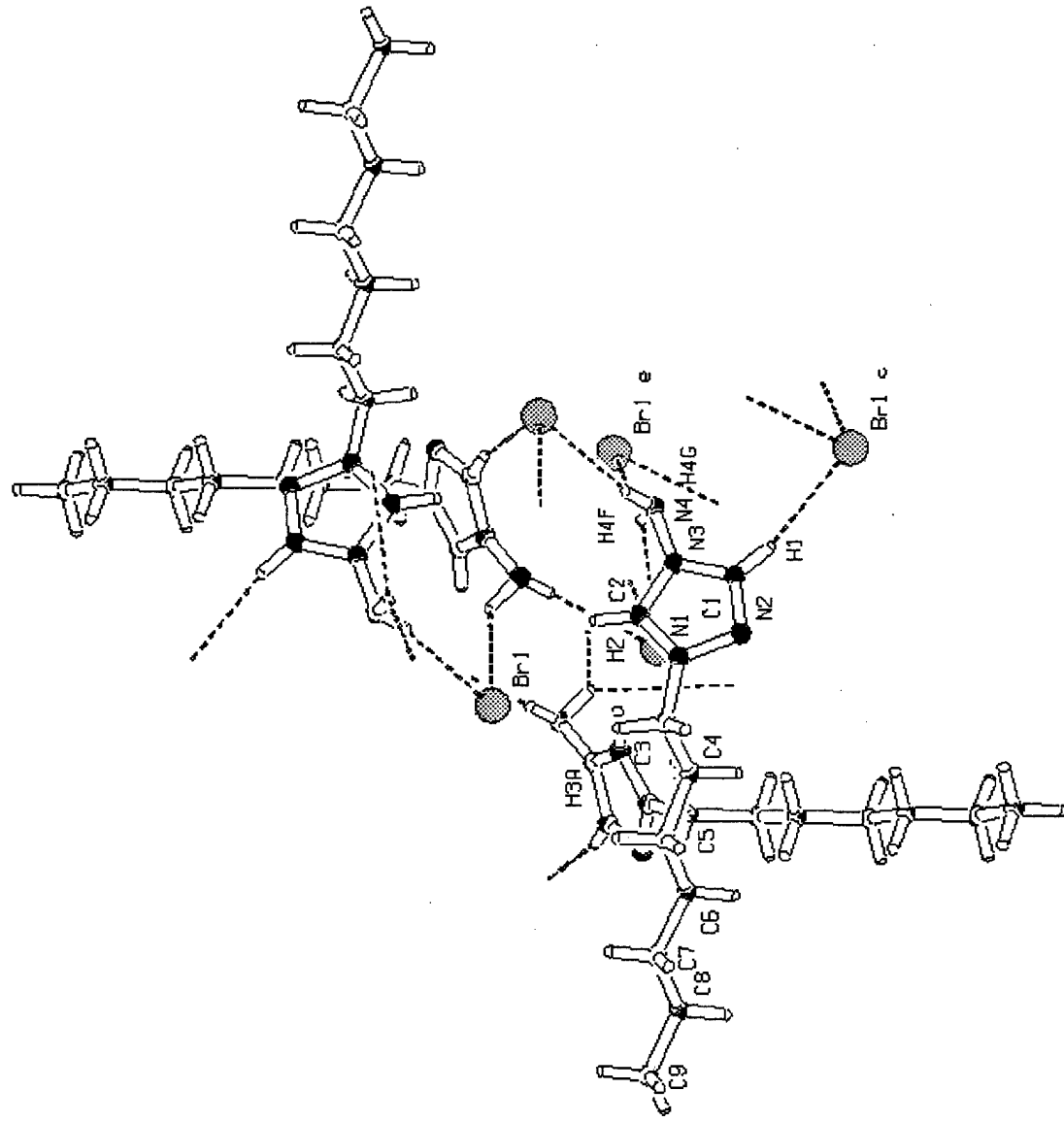
New Ionic Liquids



Single crystal x-ray diffraction study of 1-heptyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide.



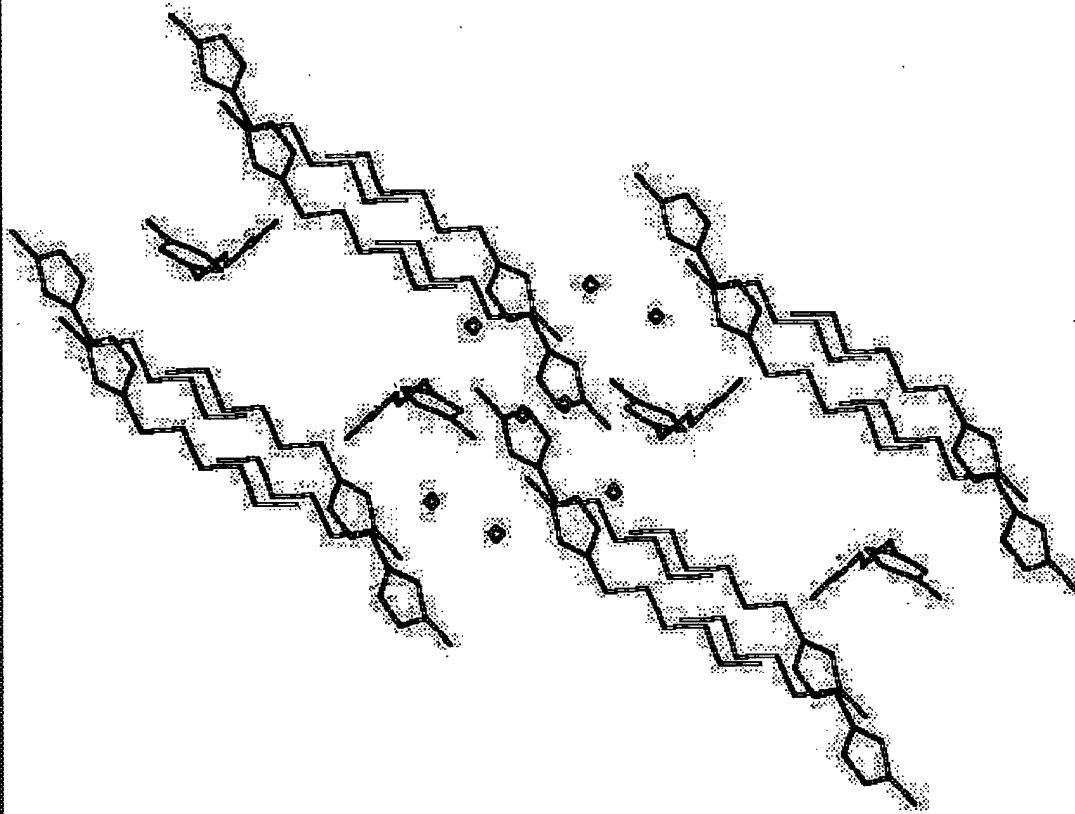
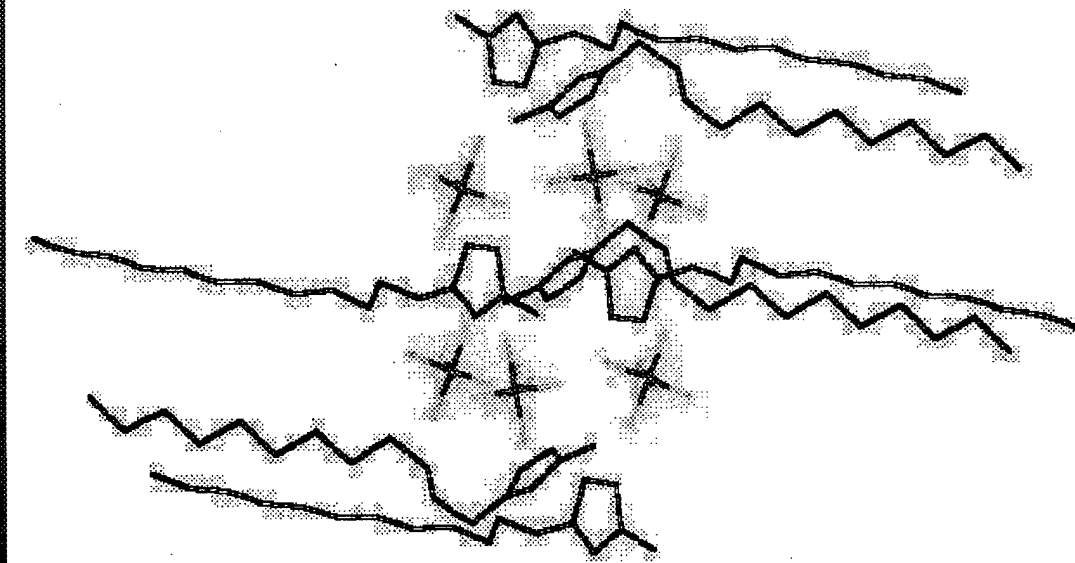
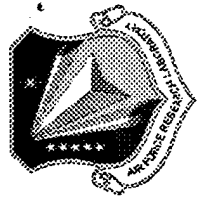
New Ionic Liquids



Hydrogen bond contacts in 1-heptyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide



New Ionic Liquids



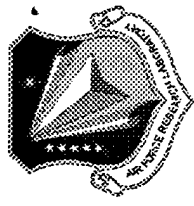
1-dodecyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate*

1-hexyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium bromide#

*Gordon, C. M.; Holbrey, J. D.; Kennedy, A. R.; Seddon, K. R. *J. Mater. Chem.* **1998**, *8*, 2627. #Drake, G. W.; Hawkins, T. W.; Tollison, K.; Hall, L.; Vij, A. 2003 manuscript in progress.

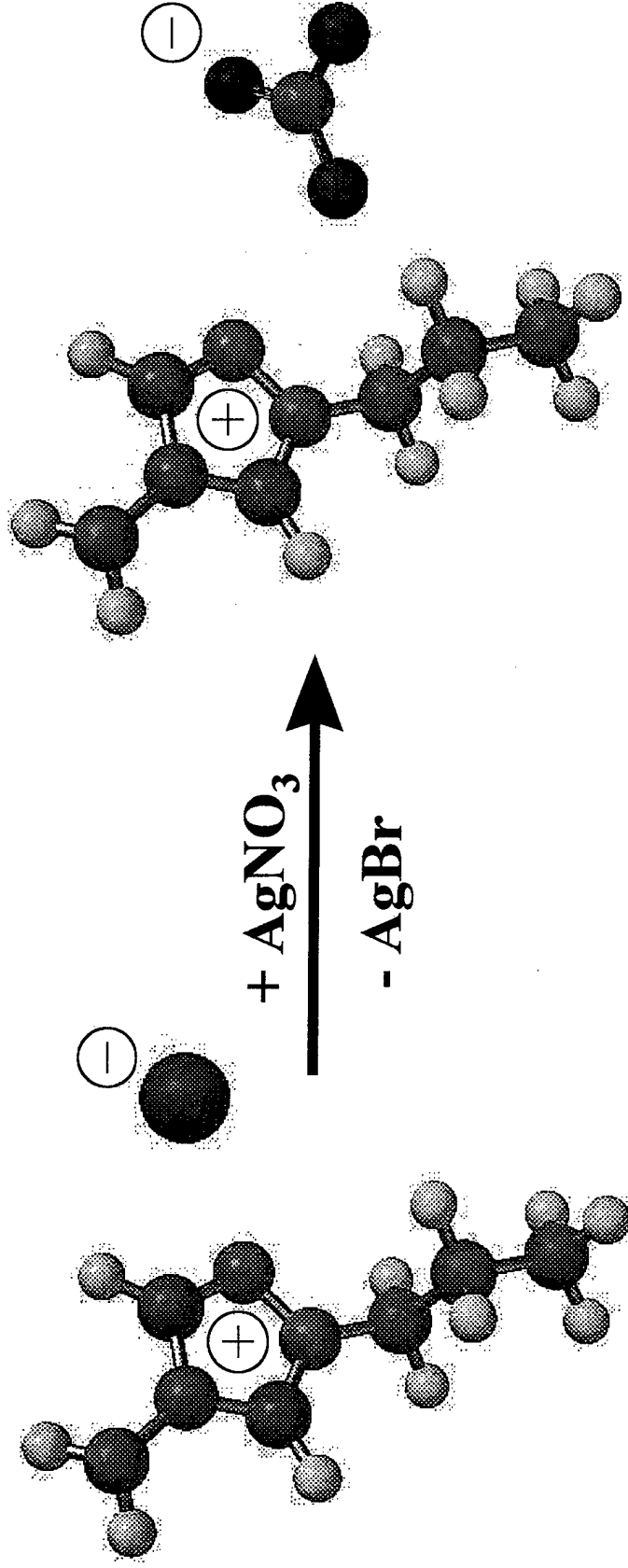


New Ionic Liquids



But halides are only the start...

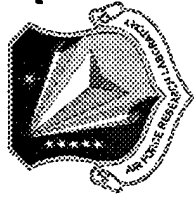
Nitrates were best made through silver nitrate metathesis in methanol.



This route led to the best materials as the silver bromide was easily removed.



New Ionic Liquids

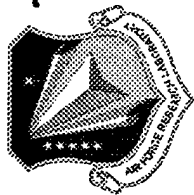


1-substituted-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium nitrate salts are more stable.

<u>Salt</u>	<u>melting point(°C)</u>	<u>decomp onset(°C)</u>	<u>$\rho(\text{g}/\text{cm}^3, \text{est.})$</u>
1-methyl	54	185	1.57
1-ethyl	5	185	1.39 (1.38)
1-n-propyl	34	190	1.35
1-isopropyl	53	175	1.37 (1.43)
1-n-butyl	-10	190	1.31
1-(2-ethanol)	10	180	1.48
1-methylcyclopropyl	56	190	1.36 (1.44)
1-(2-propenyl)	10	165	1.23
1-n-pentyl	26	170	1.29
1-n-hexyl	-2	160	1.26
1-n-heptyl	31	160	1.24
1-n-octyl	29	170	1.22
1-n-nonyl	53	175	1.20
1-n-decyl	49	185	1.18



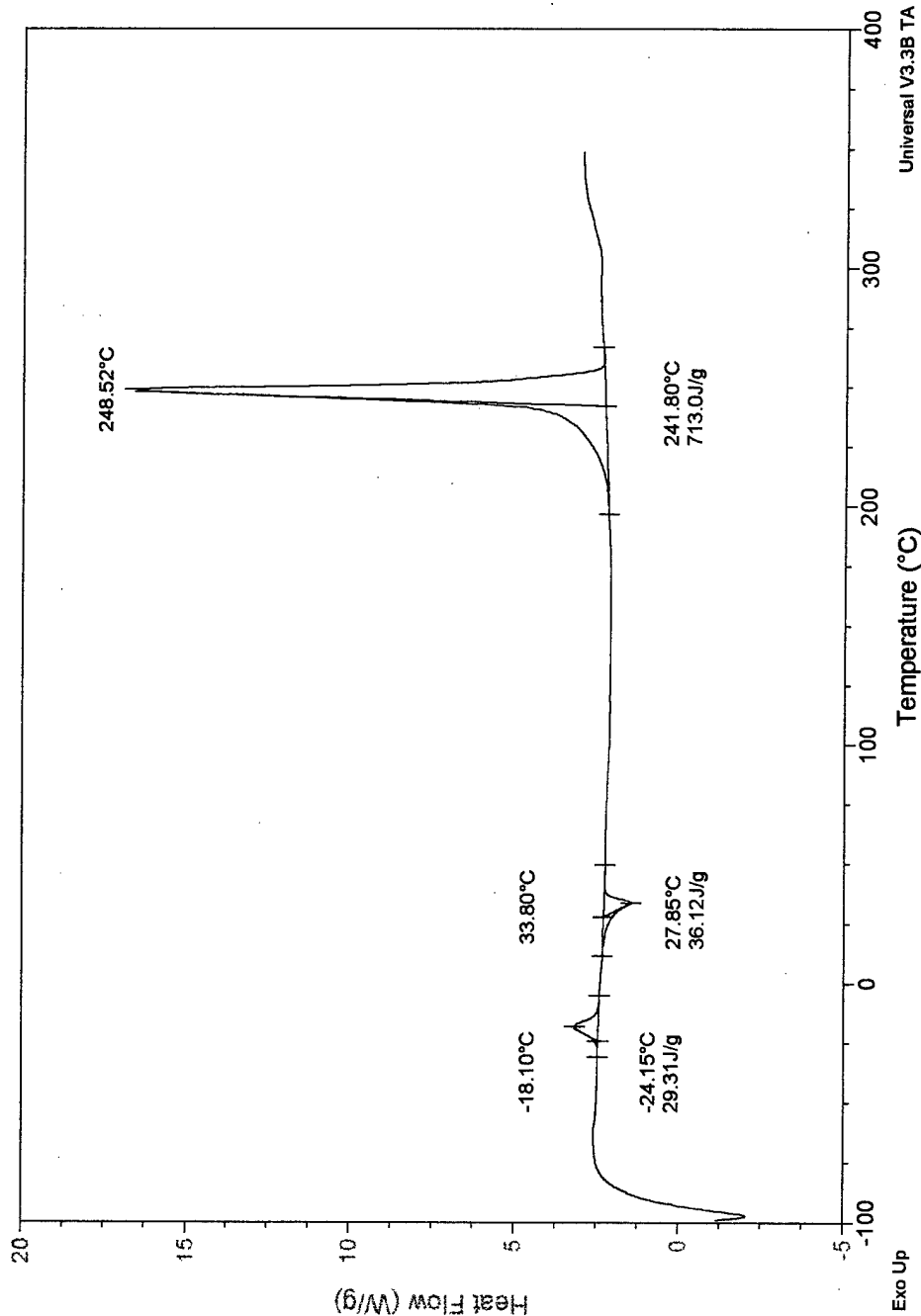
New Ionic Liquids



Sample: 1-PROPYL-4-AT NITRATE
Size: 1.9000 mg
Method: greg
Comment: 10C/min/10ml/minhermeticalpans

DSC

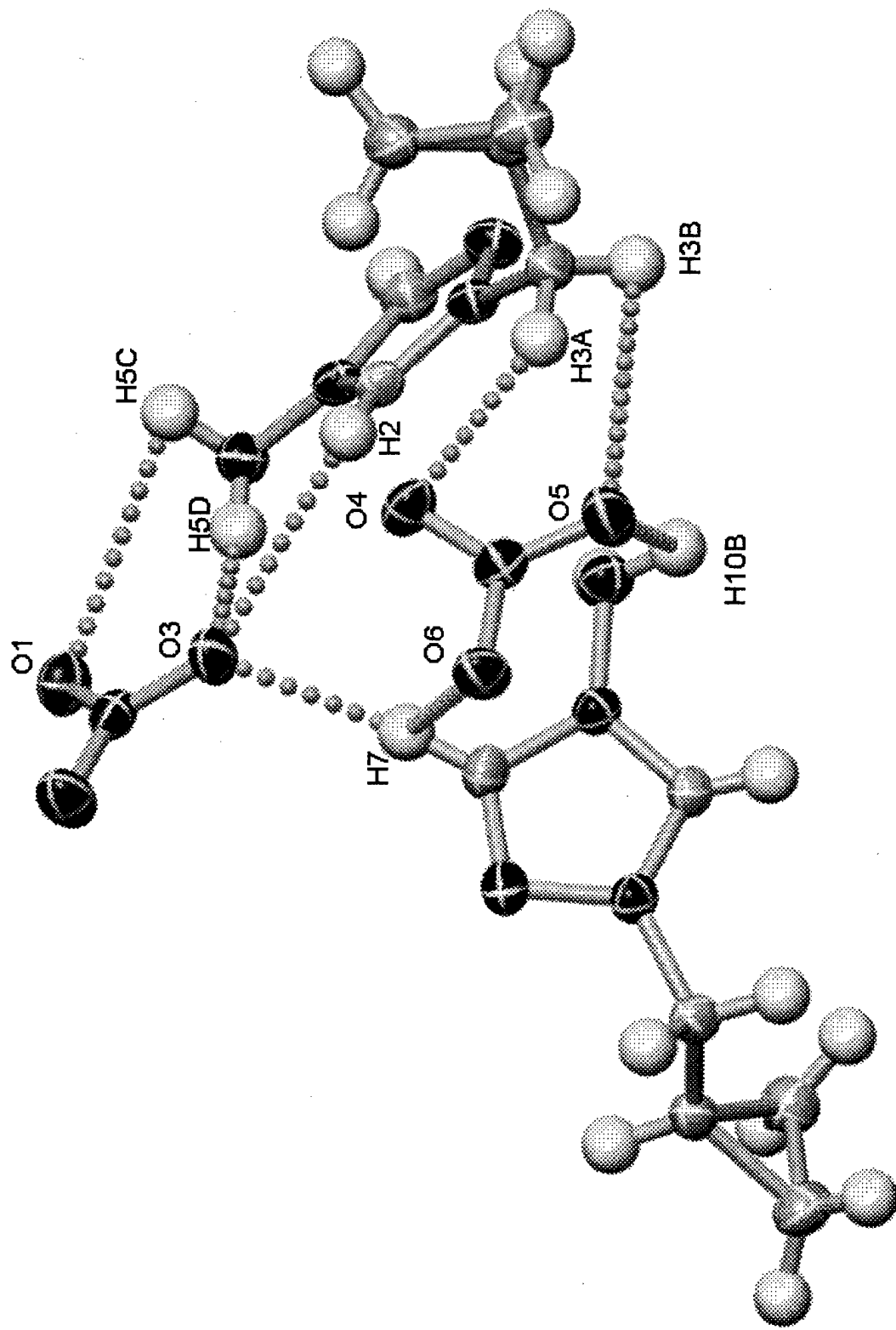
File: C:\...files from old DSC\4at propyl no3
Operator: DRAKE
Run Date: 16-Jan-02 23:04



DSC of 1-n-propyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium nitrate



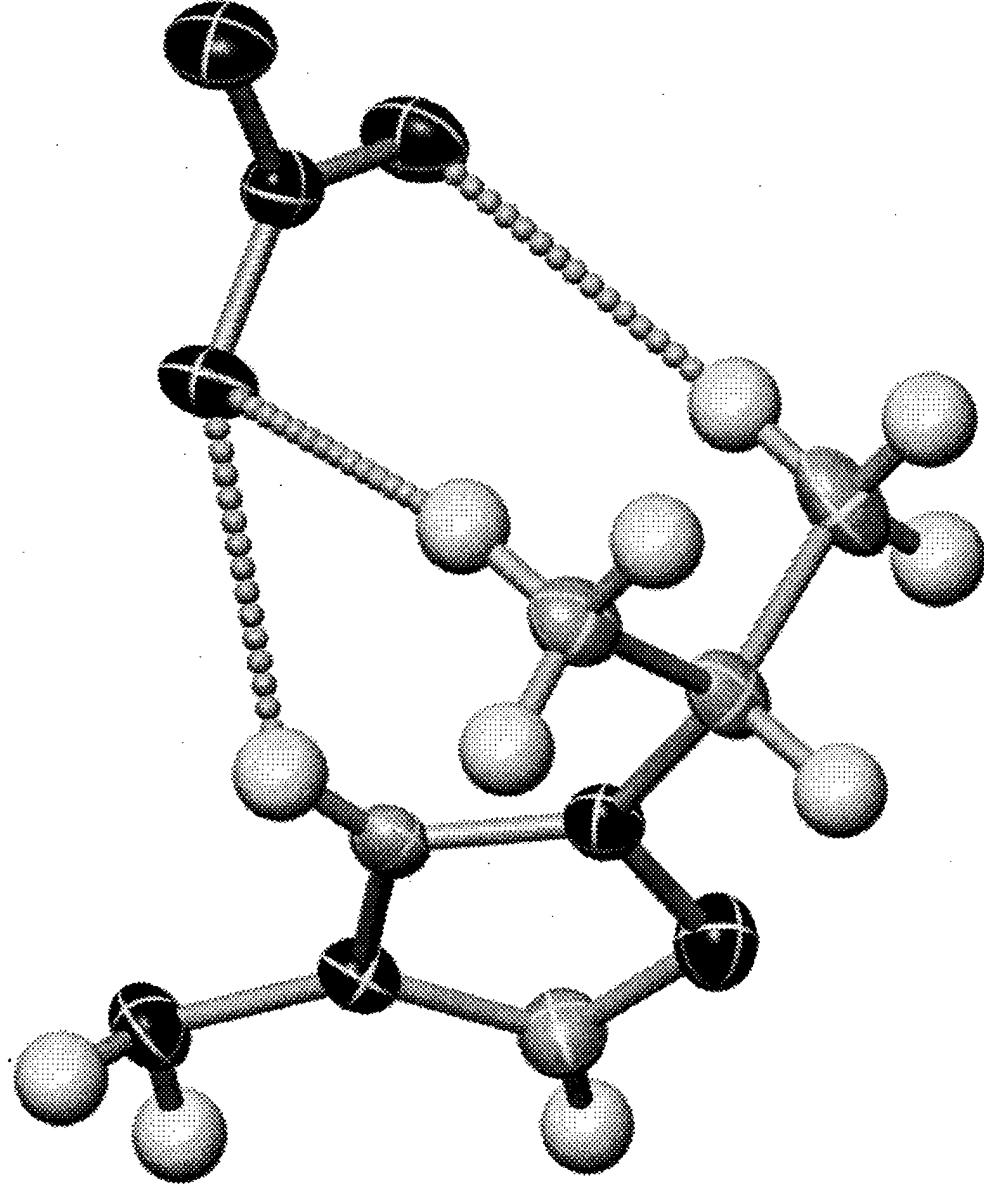
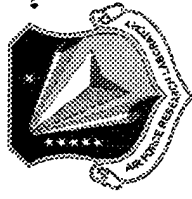
New Ionic Liquids



Single crystal x-ray diffraction study of 1-methylcyclopropyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium nitrate.



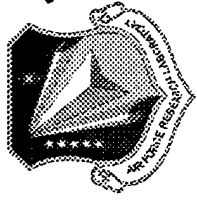
New Ionic Liquids



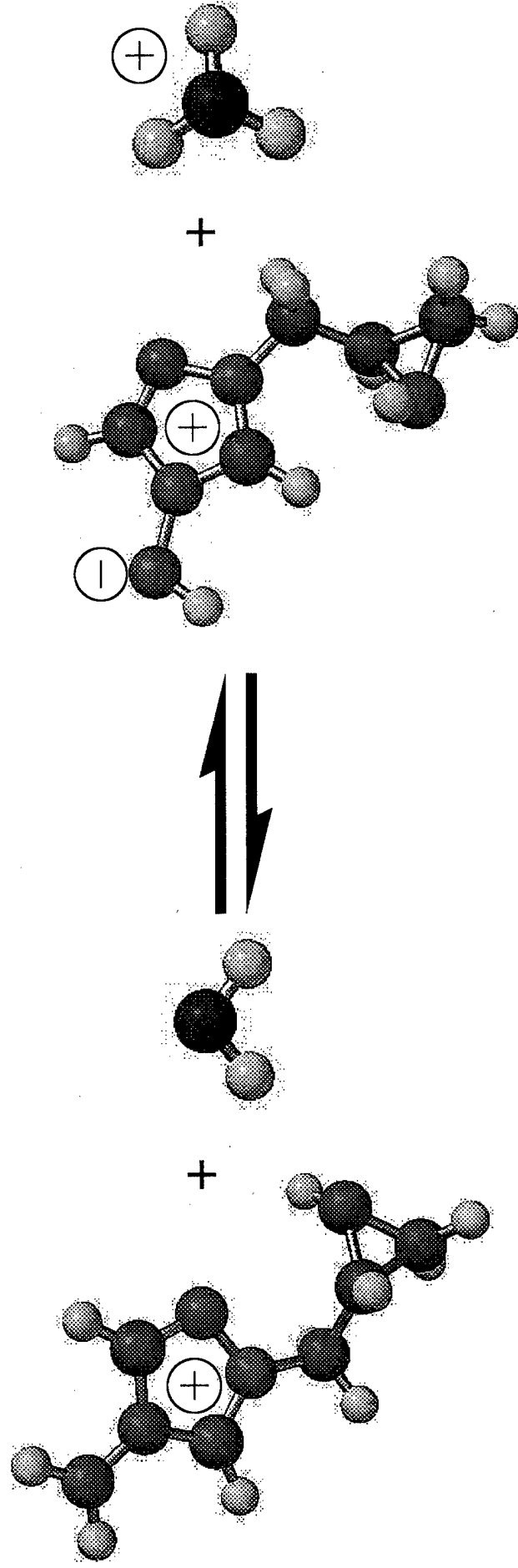
Single crystal x-ray diffraction structure of 1-isopropyl-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium nitrate



New Ionic Liquids

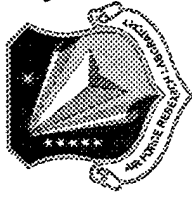


The new energetic cations are weakly acidic in nature, aqueous solutions have a pH of around 4 which suggests the equilibrium involving a zwitterionic 1-alkyl-4-amido-1,2,4-triazolium species. This equilibrium could be one possible way for the ionic liquids to “come apart”.





New Ionic Liquids



Summary and Conclusions

A large new class of low melting salts which should be considered as new members of the well known class of materials referred to as ionic liquids has been synthesized and well characterized.

Using asymmetric cation shapes and poor cation-anion fit, an analogue system to the well known 1,3-dialkylsubstituted imidazolium cation family, based upon 1-substituted-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium cations paired with the bromide and nitrate ions has been explored.

Facile synthesis routes from commercially available materials coupled with high yield and purity reactions make these new materials very exciting.

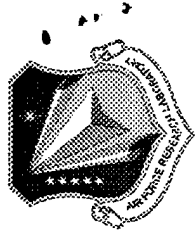
Several single crystal x-ray diffraction studies of several structures have been carried out proving the expected structure as well as revealing extensive hydrogen bonding in the solid state.

Physical properties of 1-substituted-4-amino-1,2,4-triazolium salts included much higher viscosities, higher densities, and much more polar behavior than that of imidazolium ionic liquids.

Further work is being carried out with other ions.



New Ionic Liquids



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